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sometimes a little narrower, uniseptate, hyaline, $10-12 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \mu$. On dead stems of *Staphylea trifolia*, Bethlehem, Pa. (Schweinitz), West Chester, Pa. (Everhart). The foregoing description is from specimens distributed in N. A. F., 1547, which agree with specimens in Herb. Schw. The groups of perithecia are often arranged in a subseriate manner, are about 1 millim. in diam. and, with the stroma to which they are attached, are finally deciduous.

102. *NECTRIA NIGRESCENS*, Cke. Grev. VII, p. 50.

"Cæspitose, red, at length turning black, glabrous; ostiolum papilliform; asci cylindrical; sporidia elongated-elliptical, uniseptate, $18 \times 6 \mu$; stylospores on (the same) stroma, some ovate, brown, $5 \times 3 \mu$, others linear, $6 \times 2 \mu$, hyaline. On *Gleditschia*, Aiken, So. Ca. (2564)."

(To be continued.)

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

DIATRYPELLA HYSTERIOIDES, E. & E.—On a decorticated poplar limb in a willow jungle. Louisiana. Langlois, No. 380. Stroma erumpent, tuberculiform, prismatic, often deeply quadrisulcate and subcornute, $\frac{1}{2}-1$ millim. in diam., yellow inside (about the same shade of yellow as in *Hypoxylon Sassafras*, Schw.), often elongated, hysteriiform ($1\frac{1}{2}-2$ millim. long), with a longitudinal furrow above like a *Hysterium*; perithecia 2—6 in a stroma, $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in diam., with thick, black, coriaceous walls, narrowed above into a short neck, the apex of which is visible on the surface of the stroma as a small, papilliform or sometimes conic ostiolum; asci clavate-cylindrical, with a slender base, $100-115 \times 10-12 \mu$ (spore-bearing part $75-80 \mu$), filled with a multitude of allantoid, yellowish, 2-nucleate, $6-7 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$ sporidia. The species is well characterized by its peculiar stroma. The color of the young stroma is much deeper orange-red but the color finally disappears.

LOPHIOSTOMA HETEROSTOMUM, E. & E.—On an oak barrel bottom. June. Langlois, No. 478. Perithecia erumpent, scattered or subgregarious, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}$ millim. in diam., depressed, spherical, the lower half sunk in the wood, the upper half emerging; ostiolum large, compressed, extending at first nearly or quite across the perithecium, at length deciduous, leaving the perithecium pierced above with a small, round opening; asci clavate-cylindrical, rounded above and contracted below into a slender, stipe-like base, $70-80 \times 6-7 \mu$, surrounded with abundant, rather stout paraphyses and containing eight fusoid, 1-septate, hyaline, slightly curved, appendiculate sporidia, $18-20 \times 4\frac{1}{2}-5 \mu$, 3—4 nucleate at first, but the nuclei and stout, $8-10 \mu$ long, hyaline appendages at length disappear, and the sporidia become constricted in the middle with the

ends rounded (fusoid-oblong), often with a distinct yellow-brown shade. The wood just below the surface assumes a uniform purplish-red color. This might, perhaps, be considered a var. of *Lophiostoma pulveraceum*, Sacc., but differs in the stained matrix, a larger perithecia and deciduous ostiola.

LOPHIOSTOMA SUBCOLLAPSA, E. & E.—On outer bark of living *Nyssa multiflora*, Newfield, N. J. June, 1886. Perithecia cartilagino-membranaceous, black, globose, $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 millim. in diam., buried in the substance of bark, the epidermis slightly elevated and blackened over them and pierced by the papilliform ostiolum, which finally collapses; asci clavate-cylindrical, about $150 \times 12 \mu$, with abundant paraphyses sporidia obliquely 1-seriate or more or less distinctly biseriate above, oblong-elliptical, 20 — 26×8 — 10μ or regularly elliptical, 20 — 22×12 — 15μ , hyaline at first becoming brown and 3—7-septate, but not constricted at the septa. The sporidia are sometimes a little curved, or at least more prominent on one side. Apparently allied to *L. obiectum*, Pk., and approaching *Massaria*. The ostiolum is quite inconspicuous and only slightly prominent. Sometimes one or two of the cells of the sporidia are divided by a longitudinal septum.

DIAPORTE KELLERMANNIANA, Winter.—On decaying culms of *Zea Mays*. June. Langlois, 494. Stroma extending continuously for several inches, or in narrow strips and irregular patches, circumscribed by a black line and surface of the matrix also blackened; perithecia scattered or subcæspitose, sunk in the substance of the culm, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ millim. in diam., their long (1 millim.), rather crooked black ostiola projecting; asci lanceolate, about 40×7 — 8μ ; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusoid, 4-nucleate and yellowish, becoming constricted and uniseptate, ends rather obtusely pointed, 7 — $10 \times 3 \mu$.

In the published description of this species in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, X, p. 49. There is nothing said of any ostiolum, and there is said to be no stroma ("stroma nullum"), but we believe this is, nevertheless, the species there meant.

SPHÆRIA (ZIGNELLA) SUBVESTITA, E. & E.—On dry, bleached roots of *Vaccinium*, Newfield, N. J., May, 1886. Perithecia seated on the bare wood or on the bark, with the base sunk in the matrix, ovate-conic, one sixth to one fourth millim. in diam. and one half millim. or more high, black, rough, except the smooth, sub-shining, short-cylindrical or sub-conical, broadly perforated, sub-truncate ostiolum; asci clavate-cylindrical, 50×6 — 7μ , with filiform paraphyses and a slender, stipitate base; sporidia fusiform, yellowish-hyaline, slightly curved, 3-septate and constricted slightly at the middle septum, 12 — $15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3μ , crowded-biseriate. The sporidia are much the same as in *Sphæria Hendersoni*, Ell., except in having the ends slightly curved, but in that species the perithecia are depressed and subcuticular and subastomous. *Melanomma conica*, Fekl., has much larger sporidia ($28 \times 4 \mu$).

DIDYMELLA PROMINENS, E. & E.—On dead herbaceous stems of *Ambrosia trifida*. Langlois, No. 336. Perithecia erumpent-superficial, scattered, ovate-hemispheric, $\frac{1}{4}$ millim. in diam., black, rough, except the prominent, tubercular-conic or short-cylindrical ostiolum; asci clavate-cylindrical, subsessile, $40-45 \times 6-7 \mu$, with filiform paraphyses and eight subfusoid or subcymbiform, 1-septate, hyaline sporidia, $10-12 \times 3-4 \mu$, slightly constricted at the septum.

DIAPORTHE GLADIOLI, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Gladiolus*, Louisiana, February, 1886. Langlois, No. 390. Perithecia sunk in the substance of the stem just below the epidermis, which is blackened above them, forming elliptical, definitely limited spots 2—3 millim. long or, by confluence, 1 cm. or more; perithecia about $\frac{1}{4}$ millim. in diam., few, often only one or two in a spot, sometimes 6—8; asci (spore-bearing part) about $40 \times 6-7 \mu$, with a substipitate base; sporidia biserial, subfusoid, $7-10 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \mu$, 2-nucleate, becoming 1-septate, hyaline. The ostiola project like slender, black bristles about 1 millim. long, but are easily broken off. This is very different from *Sphaerella minimapuncta*, Ck., also on *Gladiolus*.

SPHÆRELLA SAPINDI, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Sapindus marginatus*, Missouri, July, 1886. B. T. Galloway. Perithecia epiphyllous, globose, prominent ($\frac{1}{4}$ millim.) scattered, on roundish, definitely margined, white spots, 3—4 millim. in diam.; asci oblong-cylindrical, $60 \times 12 \mu$; sporidia biserial, subelliptical (a little narrower at one end), 1-septate and slightly constricted, $16 \times 4 \mu$. The conidial stage is a macrosporium on the same spots, with long, stipitate conidia and slender, septate hyphæ.

SPHÆRELLA SABALIGENA, E. & E.—On dead tips of leaves of *Sabal palmetto*, April, 1886. Langlois, No. 426. Perithecia gregarious, 100—125 μ in diam., covered by the cinereous cuticle, which is scarcely ruptured, over them; asci subovate, $22-25 \times 12-15 \mu$; sporidia crowded, oblong-clavate, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, subhyaline, $10-12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4 \mu$.

SPHÆRELLA SUBCONGREGATA, E. & E.—On peduncles of *Erigeron saluginosus*, Mt. Paddo, Wash. Terr., alt., 6,000 to 7,000 ft., August, 1885. W. N. Suksdorf, No. 234. Perithecia gregarious or occasionally 3—6 collected in a cluster, erumpent and subsuperficial, ovate globose, about $\frac{1}{4}$ millim. in diam., ostiolum acute; asci oblong, $40-45 \times 12-15 \mu$, without paraphyses; sporidia biserial, oblong-cylindrical or clavate-oblong, subhyaline (yellowish), $18-23 \times 3-4 \mu$, or, in the clavate form, $4-5 \mu$ wide. *Pleospora permunda*, Ck., which appears to be common in the Rocky Mt. region, occurred on the same stem.

SPHÆRELLA SMILACINA, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Smilax*, Newfield, N. J., May, 1886. Scattered, depressed, globose, one sixth millim. in diam., covered by the cuticle, which is blackened directly over the perithecia and barely pierced by the minute ostiolum; asci oblong, sessile, about $35 \times 7 \mu$; sporidia biserial or crowded, hyaline, fusiform-oblong or clavate-oblong, 1-septate, $9-11 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \mu$; perithecia entirely similar to the ascigerous perithecia, only a little more prominent and mostly on bleached stems, contain stylospores, oblong or elliptical-oblong, hyaline, 2-nucleate, 1 septate and slightly constricted, $7-8 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2} \mu$. *Diplodina Smilacis*, E. & E.

SPHÆRELLA GRANULATA, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Baptisia tinctoria*, with *Sphærella baptisiæcola*, Ck., Newfield, N. J., April, 1886. Densely gregarious, occupying a definitely-limited area of the stem; perithecia minute (one sixth millim.), covered by the epidermis, which is raised and fissured over them, but not blackened, though the black perithecia are visible through it; ostiolum papilliform, only slightly prominent; ascigerous nucleus, white; asci nearly cylindrical, about $70 \times 7 \mu$ subsessile, without paraphyses, and containing eight biseriate, fusiform, slightly curved, hyaline, granulate at first, then uniseptate, sporidia $20-23 \times 3-3\frac{1}{2} \mu$. The specimens found grow around the base of the stem, extending up for about 2 inches, where it was abruptly succeeded by *Sphærella baptisiæcola*, Ck., in which the perithecia are more scattered and the sporidia shorter ($12-16 \mu$), broader ($4-5 \mu$) and continuous. The specimens of this latter species, in Rav. F. Am., are not well developed and have the spores narrower ($3-3\frac{1}{2} \mu$) and more acute, as described by Cooke.

DIMEROSPORIUM XYLOGENUM, E. & E.—On decaying wood of *Salix*. Louisiana. Langlois, No. 371. Perithecia superficial, scattered, depressed-hemispheric, rough, one sixth to one fourth millim., with an obscure, papilliform ostiolum; asci obovate, contracted below into a short stipe, $35-40 \times 20-24 \mu$, without paraphyses, and containing 8 oblong-elliptical, 1-septate, granular, subhyaline, $15-16 \times 8 \mu$ sporidia. Differs from the usual type of *Asterina* and *Dimerosporium* in its habitat and the absence of any definite mycelium.

DIMEROSPORIUM SPARTINÆ, E. & E.—On dead lower sheaths of *Spartina polystachya*, Plaquemines Co., La., May. Langlois, No. 428. The mycelium forms small ($2-4$ millim. long), oblong or elliptical, black patches, consisting of a thick growth of erect, simple, septate, subnodulose, sterile hyphæ, nearly hyaline at first, but soon opaque, $130-175 \times 6-8 \mu$, and pale, yellowish, prostrate hyphæ, producing fusoid-cylindric or subfalcate, nucleate conidia, $40-60 \times 3 \mu$. Nestling among the sterile hyphæ are black, membranaceous, subovate perithecia, $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in diam., with a very large opening above; asci clavate-cylindrical, $75 \times 15 \mu$, with imperfectly-developed paraphyses; sporidia 8 in an ascus, oblong-cylindrical, yellowish (nearly hyaline), slightly curved, $3-4$ -nucleate, becoming uniseptate, $18-20 \times 4-5 \mu$. Some sporidia were seen imperfectly 3-septate, but one septum seems to be the normal state. This is remarkable for the large apical opening, more like a half-grown *Cenangium* than like an ostiolum.

DIDYMOSPHÆRIA PARDALINA, E. & E.—On dead stems of *Spartina polystachya*, May. Langlois, No. 429. Perithecia gregarious in groups of $4-6$, whose position is indicated by suborbicular or elliptical, black spots, $2-4$ millim. in diam., or by confluence more entirely sunk in the substance of the stem, rather large ($\frac{1}{2}$ millim.), with thick, coriaceous walls and minute punctiform ostiolum, not elevating the epidermis; asci cylindrical, $150-200 \times 12-15 \mu$; sporidia uniseriate, oblong-cylindrical, olive-brown, 1-septate and constricted, slightly curved, ends obtuse, $22-30 \times 8-10 \mu$.

AMPHISPHERIA SUBICULOSA, E. & E.—On decorticated poplar, Langlois, No. 382. Perithecia superficial, gregarious, depressed-globose ($\frac{1}{3}$ millim.), brown-black, rough, but subshining above when viewed obliquely; ostiolum radiate-sulcate, not prominent. The lower part of the perithecia is clothed with a coat of brown, branching hairs, which also cover thinly the surface of the matrix around and between the perithecia, some of which touch each other but are not confluent; asci cylindrical-clavate, $90-100 \times 12-15 \mu$, with abundant paraphyses; sporidia biserial, oblong, pale brown, 1-septate and slightly constricted at the septum, ends obtuse and each cell nucleate, $15-20 \times 4-5 \mu$.

MELANOPSAMMA CUPRESSINUM, E. & E.—On bleached wood of cypress pickets and red cedar. Langlois, No. 394 and 326. Perithecia emergent, superficial, gregarious, $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}$ millim. in diam. (on cypress), rather more elongated and subhysteriiform on red cedar, rough, carbonaceo-membranaceous, with a broad and rather depressed opening above (probably with a prominent ostiolum at first); asci clavate-cylindrical, $70-75 \times 10-12 \mu$, with filiform paraphyses and 8 biserial, yellowish-hyaline, clavate-oblong, 1-septate, about $12 \times 4 \mu$ sporidia.

DIPLODIA FRUMENTI, E. & E.—On dead stalks of *Zea Mays*, June. Langlois, No. 493. Perithecia globose, sometimes with a stout, cylindrical ostiolum, subcaespitose or often seriate, bursting out through longitudinal cracks; sporules elliptical, brown, 1-septate, $15-18 \times 12 \mu$, on stout pedicels. Very different from *Diplodia Zea*, Lev.

MYXOSPORIUM SUBVIRIDE, E. & E.—On dead limbs of birch, Plainfield, N. J. G. F. Meschutt. Acervuli scattered, subepidermal, raising the epidermis into distinct pustules and discharging the oblong, greenish-hyaline sporules, $7-13 \times 4-5 \mu$ (mostly $11-12 \times 4-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$) in a greenish, amber-colored mass.

PESTALOZZIA PRIMARIA, E. & E.—On dead *Scirpus fluviatilis*, May. Langlois, No. 443. Acervuli hysteriiform, black, erumpent-superficial, about $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. long, scattered; conidia oblong-cylindrical, yellow-brown, at length 1-septate, with a crest of three short, hyaline, spreading bristles, $6-9 \mu$ long and slightly thickened at their tips; pedicels filiform, $10-12 \mu$ long. The conidia are at first continuous. Very different from *P. versicolor*, Speg., var. *Americana*, which is also on *Scirpus*.

MELANCONIUM SALICINUM, E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Salix nigra*. Langlois, No. 374. Acervuli scattered, tuberculiform, or often truncate above, about 1 millim. across, closely surrounded and margined by the raised epidermis; spores ovate-elliptical, brown, $10-12 \times 6-7 \mu$. Differs from *M. bicolor*, Nees., in its habitat and absence of the white stroma.

STILBUM MACROCARPON, E. & E.—On rotten wood. April. Langlois, No. 465. Stem white, cylindrical or compressed, loosely floccose-fibrillose, $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. high by about 75μ thick; head subglobose, black, $100-125 \mu$ in diam.; conidia oblong, granular and nucleate, $12-20 \times 6-7 \mu$, subcatenulate on the tips of the fibres which compose the stem, involved in mucus, closely compacted into a firm, black head. Excepting the black head, scarcely distinguishable, outwardly, from *S. parvulum*, C. & E. Remarkable for its large, subcatenulate conidia.

HELMINTHOSPORIUM SPICULIFERUM, E. & E.—On large, white, dark-bordered spots, on leaves of *Sabal palmetto*, Louisiana. Langlois, No. 426. Sterile hyphæ, effused, simple, erect, brown, subundulate, continuous (or faintly septate?), $100 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3μ ; conidia oblongate, pale brown, 5—9-septate, narrowed below into a slender, subhyaline base, more abruptly contracted above, with the apex truncate and darker brown. Sometimes the conidia are constricted at one or more of the septa. Forms a thin, velutinous coat, scarcely visible to the naked eye.

PERICONIA LATERALIS, E. & E.—On dead herbaceous stems. June. Langlois, No. 489. Fertile hyphæ, erect, subulate, septate, opaque, 250—300 μ high and 8—10 μ thick at base, nearly straight and bearing on one side, just below the tip, a flattish cluster of globose, yellowish-brown, echinulate, 10—12 μ , conidia. The hyphæ appear, under the lens, like a thin, erect, black pubescence, and the part of the stem occupied is mostly blackened. The habitat is that of *P. byssoides*, Fr. (*Sporocybe byssoides*, in N. A. F.) The conidia have a large nucleus of a lighter shade.

ISARIOPSIS SUBULATA, E. & E.—On decaying stalks of *Zea Mays*. Langlois, No. 495. Stipe subulate, 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. high, tapering above and lighter colored, composed of rather closely-compacted, brown hyphæ, with free-spreading, hyaline, squarrose-spreading tips on all sides above, bearing the hyaline, mostly 2-nucleate, ovate, 7—8 \times 4 μ conidia. The stipe is subbulbous and strigose at base. This varies from the generic character as given by Fresenius, in the conidia not being septate.

STERIGMATOCYSTIS DASYTRICHA, E. & E.—On decaying wood, lying on the ground. May. Langlois, No. 441. Fertile hyphæ, effused, velutinous, erect, pale, olive-brown, septate, 250—300 \times 6—8 μ , the oblong or ovate, enlarged apex thickly covered with coarse, nodulose-branching sterigmata, 20—25 \times 4 μ , obtuse and sublobate at the tips, and with short, rudimentary, lateral branches or projections, which are often little more than mere swellings or tubercles, irregularly arranged and all together, forming an oblong head, 45—60 μ long by 20—25 μ thick; conidia oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, 5—7 \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ μ , borne either singly or 2—3-catenuate on the tips of the basidia. Under the lens or even to the naked eye, the conidia are white, causing the olivaceous, velutinous hyphæ to appear sprinkled with gray. The general appearance is that of *Menispora glauco-nigra*, C. & E.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 8.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

36. **POLYPORUS NIPHODES**, B. & Br. var.—Resembles *Irpex* somewhat; pores more open than in *P. niphodes*. Rare.

37. **POLYPORUS FLORIDANUS**, Berk.—Somewhat abundant, growing unattached except at base. Not resupinate as is *P. pergamenus*, which it might be mistaken for were it not for the color, which is grayish slaty above and dark underneath.